

indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 624:

*To be rear admiral*

Rear Adm. (lh) Rand H. Fisher, 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be admiral*

Adm. James O. Ellis, Jr., 0000

The following named officer for appointment in the United States Navy to the grade indicated while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under title 10, U.S.C., section 601:

*To be admiral*

Vice Adm. Gregory G. Johnson, 0000

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE AIR FORCE

PN1016 Air Force nomination of Patrick J. \* Fletcher, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 10, 2001.

IN THE ARMY

PN803 Army nomination of Christopher P. Aiken, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN804 Army nomination of Rodney D. McKittrick II, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN805 Army nomination of Randy J. Smeenk, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN806 Army nominations (2) beginning Daniel T. Leslie, and ending William C. Willing, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN807 Army nominations (4) beginning Angelo Riddick, and ending Hekyung L. Jung, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN808 Army nominations (2) beginning Jeffrey S. Cain, and ending Ryung Suh, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN1017 Army nominations (1637) beginning Albert J. Abbadessa, and ending \*X5391, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 10, 2001.

PN1055 Army nominations (28) beginning Roger L. Armstead, and ending Carl S. Young, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 19, 2001.

PN968 Army nomination of Shaofan K. Xu, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

PN809 Marine Corps nomination of Richard W. Britton, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN810 Marine Corps nomination of Samuel E. Ferguson, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN1018 Marine Corps nomination of Curtis W. Marsh, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 10, 2001.

IN THE NAVY

PN811 Navy nomination of Raymond E. Moses, Jr., which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN812 Navy nominations (800) beginning Johnny R. Adams, and ending Timothy J. Ziolkowski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 4, 2001.

PN992 Navy nomination of Sandra P. Moriguchi, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of September 5, 2001.

NOMINATION OF MARY PETERS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I support the nomination of Ms. Mary Peters to be the next Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration. I ask my colleagues to support her as well. Ms. Peters is a true transportation professional. She served in several senior positions within the Arizona Department of Transportation, including the position of Director of the Department. In that capacity, she was responsible not only for that state's highway system but also for several other aspects of the State's transportation program.

I had the privilege of meeting with Ms. Peters this afternoon and found her to be an extraordinarily pleasant individual, well versed in the issues that will require her attention as Federal Highway Administrator. I specifically had the opportunity to discuss with her the importance of implementing measures that will expedite the completion of the numerous highway projects for which America's taxpayers have been waiting for a great many years. Ms. Peters explained that she is committed to pursuing efforts to streamline the federal approval process. I look forward to working with her in this effort.

I again urge my colleagues to support the confirmation of Mary Peters to be our next Federal Highway Administrator.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the Senate has just confirmed almost 30 people for various positions in the Federal Government, and that number will be more than that counting all the military people. So it is a good day for us. In fact, I have just been informed by the staff that the military who were approved today are in the hundreds, so we have done very well.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Agriculture Committee be discharged from further consideration of the following nominations and that the Senate proceed to their immediate consideration:

Mark Edward Rey, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture;

Mark Edward Rey, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation;

Hilda Gay Legg, to be Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service at the Department of Agriculture;

Elsa Murano, to be the Under Secretary of Agriculture;

Edward McPherson, to be the Chief Financial Officer for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominees be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nominations be printed in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mark Edward Rey, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment.

Mark Edward Rey, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Hilda Gay Legg, of Kentucky, to be Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture.

Elsa A. Murano, of Texas, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety.

Edward R. McPherson, of Texas, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Agriculture.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

OFFICER RONALD C. SHEFFIELD

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, today family and friends gathered outside Detroit to pay their final respects to Federal Protective Services Officer Ronald C. Sheffield and to remember a life of sacrifice and service to others. Last Friday, September 21, 2001, Officer Sheffield was shot and killed while on duty at the McNamara Federal Building in downtown Detroit. My largest State office is in the McNamara Building and many members of my staff were in the building when the shooting occurred. His loss will be felt by the entire McNamara Building family but most deeply by those closest to him, particularly his daughters Jessica Lynn and Jinelle Marie. Officer Sheffield spent his career protecting Americans and defending our great country. He was a sergeant in the Marines during combat operations in the Persian Gulf War and a police officer with the Veterans Administration before joining the GSA.

The past 2 weeks have made all Americans even more aware of the dedication and bravery of the thousands of law enforcement officers, firefighters, military and emergency personnel who risk their lives every day to protect us. Officer Sheffield now joins the ranks of those American heroes who have made the ultimate sacrifice. My thoughts and prayers are with Officer Sheffield's family, friends and fellow

officers who are grieving. And my sincere thanks and admiration go out to law enforcement officers, firefighters, military and emergency personnel across the country.

#### LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred August 1998 in Bridgeport, PA. Greg Thorpe, 30, allegedly made anti-gay threats and assaulted a lesbian outside a bar. On September 23, 1998, he was charged with aggravated and simple assault, recklessly endangering another person, terrorist threats, harassment, stalking, disorderly conduct, conspiracy and ethnic intimidation.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

#### PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS IN ZIMBABWE

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I rise today to draw the Senate's attention to the continuing political and economic crisis in Zimbabwe.

This summer, the Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a hearing on this crisis. The overwhelming consensus of the witnesses at that hearing, witnesses from the administration, from NGOs, and from academia, was that Zimbabwe would continue in a downward spiral, with potentially disastrous results for the entire Southern African region, unless the rule of law is sufficiently restored to create conditions for a fair Presidential election next year.

I regret that recent events suggest that the Government of Zimbabwe is intent on taking the opposite approach. Zimbabwean authorities have expelled representatives of the widely-respected International Foundation for Electoral Systems, better known to many in this body as IFES. An IFES team had traveled to Zimbabwe to monitor pre-election conditions, which are critically important to a free and fair election. If the only information available to voters is state-controlled propaganda, if opposition party leaders and supporters are intimidated, and if the administrative structure estab-

lished to prepare for and govern elections is biased, the deck is stacked against democracy before voting even begins. Without international monitors in place, the international community cannot adequately assess these important issues.

In fact, despite recent encouraging reports that the government of Zimbabwe had agreed to a rule-governed land reform strategy in return for significant assistance from Britain, conditions continue to be grim within the country. Reports indicate that 900 of 1,150 farms are unable to continue normal operations because they are still under occupation, and food supplies are inadequate.

I strongly support rule-governed land reform in Zimbabwe. It is clearly urgently needed and the United States should provide significant assistance to such an effort. But the most pressing problem in Zimbabwe is not about land. It is about the systematic destruction of the rule of law; it is about the intimidation of independent journalists; it is about executive interference with the judiciary; and it is about the abuse of Zimbabweans who support the opposition party or have the misfortune of standing between ruling party-financed thugs and the objects of their desire. So far no evidence has come to light indicating that these fundamental issues have been resolved.

As the United States quite rightly devotes itself to fighting terrorism, we must not let the horrific attacks of September 11 deter us or distract us from our other important foreign policy goals and interests. This country must continue speaking out against oppression and in favor of freedom all over the world. Sham elections will not be legitimized by the international community, and President Mugabe's government cannot regain credibility if international monitors are barred from the country. The United States and the international community must work to keep the pressure on the government in Harare and to support the forces of democracy in Zimbabwe. I have joined my colleague, Senator FRIST, in sponsoring the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act for this very purpose. The bill has passed the Senate unanimously, and I urge my colleagues in the House to take it up. In Zimbabwe, where many courageous citizens continue to struggle to protect their institutions and to save their country from lawlessness, our honesty and our solidarity is needed now more than ever.

#### REPORT ON FOREIGN TRAVEL: TAIWAN, CHINA, AND SOUTH KOREA

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, from August 4-11, 2001, I joined Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman JOSEPH BIDEN, Senator PAUL SARBANES

and Senator FRED THOMPSON on a congressional delegation to Taiwan, mainland China, and South Korea, with a brief stopover in Honolulu, Hawaii, and Pearl Harbor Naval Base.

During our very brief time in Hawaii, the delegation met with Admiral Dennis Blair, Commander in Chief of the U.S. Pacific Command. In preparation for our scheduled meetings with various Asian heads of state, Admiral Blair outlined U.S. preparedness and presence in the Asian Pacific region.

In Taipei, following an extensive briefing from the American Institute of Taiwan Director Raymond Burghardt on the status of cross-Straits relations, the delegation met with Taiwanese President Chen Shui-bian at the Presidential Palace on Monday, August 6, 2001. President Chen seemed genuinely pleased that Taiwan was the first stop on our delegation's multi-country jaunt, and recognized and appreciated the U.S. Congress's longstanding friendship with the Republic of China.

The President discussed his efforts as Mayor of Taipei to improve cross-Straits relations, and stressed his resolve to continue down this path as President. He said he believed that he has made "good sincere gestures" to the People's Republic of China, but continues to be disappointed in what he sees as rebuffs of his efforts by Beijing. He cited Beijing's disregard for Taiwan's plan for tourism by citizens of mainland China as an example of this lack of Chinese engagement.

I raised the point that many in the U.S. are concerned about several issues involving Southeast Asia, such as China's allegedly illegal sales of weapons of mass destruction and China's human rights record. When facing whether to grant permanent normalized trade relations, PNTR, with China, I let him know my view that I believed it better to leave trade status subject to annual review to retain leverage in U.S.-China talks on proliferation, human rights, and many other items.

President Chen countered that in order for all countries' relationships with China to improve, China must become a trustworthy member of the international community and abide by international laws. He believed that PNTR would help this process along, and he would support the granting of such status by the U.S.

President Chen said he believed that the U.S. could play a more active role in the region, but that belief seemed to be tempered by his recognition that it is inappropriate for the U.S. to act as a mediator. He said he will continue to attempt to engage the mainland in cross-Straits talks, and that he is not discouraged by the failure of past efforts.

From Taipei we traveled to Shanghai, China, on Tuesday, August 7, 2001, for another brief stay, and conducted a working lunch meeting with members